

STEAMER TABLE.	
From San Francisco:	
Manchuria	April 25
Ventura	May 3
For San Francisco:	
Coptic	April 25
Alameda	April 26
Sierra	May 2
From Vancouver:	
Mlowers	May 6
For Vancouver:	
Manuka	May 3

THE ONLY OFFICIAL PUBLICATION OF THE NEW LAWS IS IN THE

EVENING BULLETIN

3:30 O'CLOCK OTHER PAPERS HAVE TO COPY EDITION

The man who needs a man and the man he need may get acquainted through a W A N T A D.

VOL. XVII. No. 3070 HONOLULU, TERRITORY OF HAWAII, THURSDAY, APRIL 27, 1905 PRICE 5 CENTS.

Ex-Burglar Ah Nam Star Witness In McDuffie Trial

The case of Arthur McDuffie, the former detective, charged with accepting bribe while acting in his capacity as a police officer, is being heard before Judge De Bolt today, the following jury having been obtained: C. G. Bartlett, W. L. Austin, H. W. Green, J. F. Langston, D. M. Ross, H. B. Saylor, E. Henriques, M. W. Parkhurst, C. Lambert, Wm. Green, F. J. Robello and J. Steiner.

Ah Nam, a Chinese of a most unenviable reputation in police and criminal circles, appeared as the star witness for the prosecution.

Ah Nam first sprang into fame and notoriety in the beginning of last year, when he and several other Chinese were arrested by Deputy Sheriff Chillingworth and McDuffie. The combination was known popularly as the "Moanala gang" on account of the fact that they had terrorized the outskirts of the city in the neighborhood of Moanala with their hold burglaries and robberies. Ah Nam, who seemed to be the leader of the outfit, split on his partners and gave away the story of their misdeeds in every detail. He did not, however, escape from being indicted with the rest of the band by the April, 1904, Grand Jury. The police did not place Ah Nam in custody, but used him as an informer. The wily Chinese gladly split on former comrades and gave much valuable information. In September, 1904, Ah Nam was brought before Judge Gear, who ordered him placed in custody.

In the January term of this year the cases of the members of the gang were tried. There were seven cases, and out of them Ah Nam figured prominently in five. Several of the men were convicted and severely sentenced, but although it was conclusively shown from the evidence in these cases, and although some of the other members of the gang offered, in open court, to give sufficient evidence to convict Ah Nam, the Attorney General's Department showed singular care in protecting this gentleman, and nolle prosequit every one of the five charges against him.

Ah Nam was the first witness called in the case. He stated that in April of last year he, McDuffie and Officer Ah On went to Alea to look for certain parties. During the day they stopped at a store at Alea belonging to Chun Mon Gar. Ah On went into a back room to smoke opium while Ah Nam, McDuffie and Chun Mon Gar remained in another room.

McDuffie asked Ah Nam if there was a che-fa game running in the store. Ah Nam said there was. McDuffie then asked Chun Mon Gar, through Ah

County Act Legislature Regular Session, 1905, Complete Has Made Splendid Record LARGE PROPORTION OF ADMINISTRATION BILLS ARE LAW.

Of over one hundred acts passed by the 1905 Legislature, whose regular session has just closed, about a third were Administration measures. Many important measures have become law the most important of all and the one which will give its name in history to the present Legislature, being House Bill No. 1, Act 39, giving to the people of this Territory a system of County government, which bill, vetoed by the Governor, was passed over his head.

The present Legislature will be known as the Legislature which gave the people local self-government—the County Act Legislature.

Important and vital as was the County Act itself, drawn by the County Act Commission appointed by the Governor at the instance of the Legislature, the bill financing the counties, S. B. 138, was every bit as necessary and of the strenuous incidents connected with helping this bill along against the efforts of enemies of county government reports have already been made and the facts are public property. It was feared that the Governor would pocket the measure, but, brought to a position where he realized the demand for definite action, he vetoed the bill, thus giving the Legislature the opportunity to carry it over his head. And this both the Senate and the House did last night and the bill financing the counties is now law.

Among other bills which will mark the session just closed are the Quinn Sunday law, the liquor law, the oil bill and the leprosy bill.

The Sunday law was another case of overriding the veto.

The liquor bill, H. B. 222, alias H. B. 168 (vetoed by the Governor), was signed by the Governor last night and is law.

The oil bill, Rep. Kanho's 120-flash test proposition, is dead. Last night the joint conference committee reported to the House a disagreement on this measure with the Senate contingent. The Senate was standing for a 140 degrees flash test. The report was tabled and the measure killed.

The failure of Kanho's 120 degrees flash test oil bill is a victory for those who stand for a safe test, for the test is now 150 degrees.

The leprosy bill is also dead, the Governor's veto having been sustained by a close shave in the Senate.

Governor Carter signed the Rapid Transit Speed bill which permits a maximum of twenty miles out of the city district and twelve miles within. The measure granting the Standard Telephone Company (automatic and underground) a franchise was also signed.

The expenses of the session just closed amount to much less, by thousands of dollars, than the expenses of the session two years ago.

Numerous judicial and financial laws have passed to the betterment of general conditions; statutes have by many bills been amended so that when one looks up a law in the Revised Statutes he will often have to also consult the Session Laws of 1905; bills favoring the poor as well as the rich have become law.

A curious bill which went through quietly is Act 57, providing that emigrant agents pay a license of \$500. License matters have been generously handled.

Of the administration measures which passed some of the more important are those relating to: Agriculture, horticulture and forestry. Bonds of public officials. Chinese birth certificates. Public depositories. Taxation of bicycles. Board of immigration. District magistrates. Parole of prisoners. Basis of value for taxation. Emergency appropriation bill. Diseases among animals. Homestead roads. Liquor bill. Funding bonded indebtedness.

While matters which held the attention of the public continually, because of their great importance, filled the sixty days of the regular session, there was in neither the Senate or the House anything in the nature of what might be termed serious factional fights. A great amount of business was transacted and the Legislature closes its regular work with the feeling of having accomplished good work.

While certain vital measures were carried over the head of the Governor for the welfare of the community, it cannot appear, especially when it is considered that something like a third of the bills which have become law are administration measures, that the Legislature was anti-administration. On most matters the Legislature worked with the Governor.

With dignity and earnestness in their endeavor and a great amount of good in their accomplishment, the members of Senate and House have worked through two months of interesting business and are now ready to bustle appropriations in the extra session.

Following is appended a list of bills which have become acts:

Act 1—\$20,000 for Senate expenses.
Act 2—\$30,000 for House expenses.
Act 3—To enact Revised Laws.
Act 4—Indexing records of Registrar of Conveyances.
Act 5—Regulating examination of jurors.
Act 6—To encourage diversified industries.
Act 7—In re Registrar of Conveyances' duties.
Act 8—In re return of summons and trial of cases.
Act 9—Promoting display of the flag.
Act 10—Writs of execution (H. B. 73).
Act 11—To amend Sec. 2210, R. L. (S. B. 76).
Act 12—Immediate Board of Agriculture appropriations (S. B. 73).
Act 13—In re bills of exceptions (H. B. 83).
Act 14—Amendments of bonds in judgment.

(Continued on Page 4.)

CARNEGIE GIVES MONEY TO BROKEN DOWN PROFESSORS

NEW YORK, N. Y., April 27.—Andrew Carnegie has given ten millions to provide annuities for college professors who are unable to continue active work.

Embezzler Has Fled, Woman In Case

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., April 27.—Embezzler Smith has been formally removed from office. It is thought that he fled with a woman, possibly to Honduras. Experts are going over the books of the Treasurer's office.

GOULD LEAVING THE UNION PACIFIC.
NEW YORK, April 27.—George Gould has resigned from the Union Pacific traffic directorate as a result of his decision to build the Western Pacific road.

150 CHINESE ARE CAUGHT IN FLAMES.
SHANGHAI, China, April 27.—The British steamer Ywanwo has burned at Tunchow. It is feared that 150 Chinese perished.

McDUFFIE FOUND BY DIRECTED VERDICT TO BE NOT GUILTY

High Sheriff Henry was the last witness called by the prosecution in the McDuffie case this afternoon. He was called to show that McDuffie was an "executive officer," but was unable to state whether he had held a commission or not.

Frank Thompson immediately availed himself of this important point and as soon as the prosecution had closed its case he made a motion for a directed verdict. He showed that while McDuffie was charged with accepting a bribe as an executive officer it had as a matter of fact not been proved that he was such an officer at all.

At 3:15 o'clock Judge De Bolt directed the jury to return a verdict of not guilty.

Verdict was directed on the grounds that the prosecution failed to prove that McDuffie was appointed or his duties apportioned, or his pay fixed as a police officer by the High Sheriff.

JUDGE ROBINSON RETURNS TO WORK

Judge Robinson appeared in court today for the first time since his illness, which has lasted about ten days. He has been and is suffering from neuralgia in the stomach, caused mainly by overwork during the January term when he, besides sitting day and night on the famous Jones murder case, handled a number of other matters. The Judge's illness has weakened him considerably. He is not yet by any means a well man and still has to continue to have medical treatment. This morning Judge Robinson's chamber became a veritable reception room, many attorneys and others calling on the Judge to present their congratulations on his recovery.

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